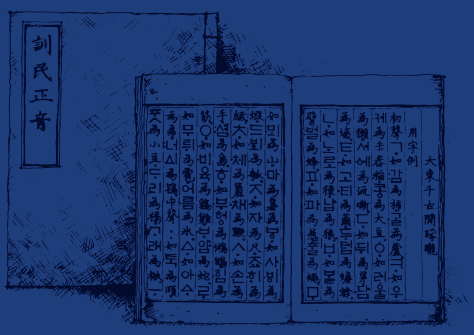

The ‘Haerye Edition of Hunminjeongeum’

The Korean Peninsula is characterized by its four distinct seasons that boast different charms. Throughout the country’s long history, the Korean people have found ways to embrace nature in all its diversity and changing forms all year round.

WELCOME TO KOREA

The Gilt-bronze Maitreya in Meditation

Moon Jar

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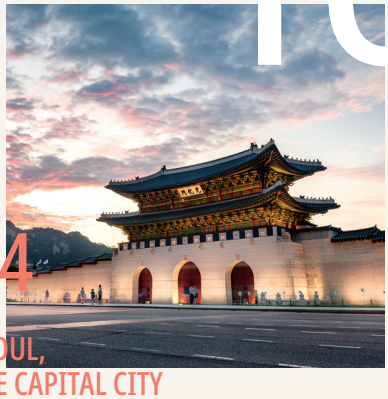

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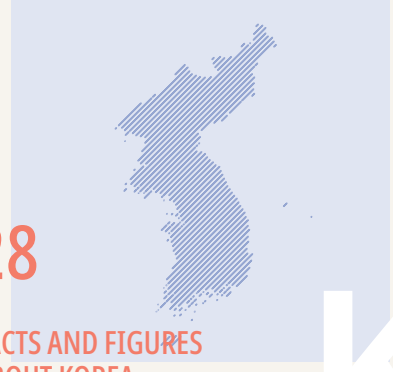

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FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT KOREA

KOREA

SEA-

01

02

02

SONS

FOUR

01. Every corner of the mountains and villages in Gurye is adorned with attractive yellow Cornelian cherry flowers in full bloom.

02. Goryeosan Azalea Festival is the perfect opportunity to drink in the beautiful spring scenery created by the mountain blanketed with azaleas.

— THE FOUR SEASONS

The Korean Peninsula is characterized by its four distinct seasons that boast different charms. Throughout the country's long history, the Korean people have found ways to embrace nature in all its diversity and changing forms all year round. The year on the Peninsula begins with the new buds of spring. It then steps into life with the vitality of summer, ripens with age during fall, and rests and recovers under layers of white snow during winter. These colorful changes are brought about by its geography, as the Peninsula is surrounded by seas on its three sides with almost 60% of the land covered by rugged mountains. On the Korean Peninsula, people developed a culture and lifestyle that were closely interconnected with nature. This chapter provides an overview of diverse aspects of Korean society, including its relationship to nature and its culture and time-honored traditions.

Spring

For many Korean people, a road symbolizes "a path of the journey of life" or "a path that connects one with others." The numerous hiking and walking trails that can be found across the country provide opportunities for hands-on exploration of this symbolic meaning. In the spring, when green sprouts shoot up and flowers begin to bloom, hikers can witness the awakening of nature and the revival of life along the trails of Korea.

01

Summer

A series of outdoor festivals are held during summer, the season of fun and heat. Many festivals are designed to take advantage of the surrounding natural environment of their venues, including the Mud Festival in Boryeong, which boasts Asia's only shell powder beach; Pohang International Fire & Light Festival that highlights cultural and industrial aspects of the city; and Incheon Pentaport Rock Festival, Korea's first rock festival.

02

01. The streets of Sinchon are transformed into the venue for the water gun festival in summer and serve as a retreat in the urban center.

02. Incheon Pentaport Rock Festival heats up with the passion of rock enthusiasts every summer.

03

04

03. Hwadam Botanic Garden is an ecological arboretum that successfully preserves and protects natural Korean forest vegetation.

04. Taebaeksan Mountain offers a spectacular view of snowy peaks above a sea of clouds.

Fall

Fall is the season when all things ripen. Under the sun's warm rays, the leaves turn yellow, red, and orange. This season of harvest is the perfect time to visit traditional folk villages, which preserve the traditions of Korea's ancestors to this day. Folk villages, rich with history and tradition, are all the more picturesque at this time of year.

Winter

With its wide annual range of temperatures, the Korean Peninsula can get extremely cold in winter. However, it still brims with natural beauty. On days of heavy snowfall, large white snowflakes blanket the world and present breathtaking views, especially in mountainous regions. Koreans have developed many clever ways to keep the cold away and survive the long winter months based on scientific knowledge and wisdom.

— FOOD

About Korean food: Korean cuisine has been influenced by the well-defined four seasons and by the land's position as a peninsula. Local dishes are made from ingredients that fully reflect the geographical characteristics of each microclimate and region. The recipes of such dishes have been perfected under the belief that seasonal food keeps the body fit.

Koreans have a high regard for those who prepare food. It is believed that skills of the cook honed through years of painstaking care and experience are the key to the quality of the food. Come and explore the diverse flavors, stories, and historical significance of Korean cuisine.

Seoul and Gyeonggi-do

A light and clean taste, not too salty or spicy

Home of seolleongtang (ox bone and brisket soup), yukgaejang (spicy shredded beef soup), jokbal (pig trotter boiled down in soy sauce and spices) of Jangchung-dong, haejangguk (soup made with clotted ox blood and beef tripe and known to be a hangover cure) of Cheongjin-dong, and galbi (grilled beef ribs) of Suwon

01

02

03

01. Jokbal
02. Yukgaejang
03. Makguksu

Gangwon-do

The Yeongdong region is known for food made from pollack, squid, seaweed, and wild greens, while the Yeongseo region is renowned for food made from corn and potatoes.

Home of memilgukjuk (buckwheat porridge), kkukjeogutang (spicy floating goby stew), mukbap (cold acorn jelly soup with rice), gamja ongsimi (potato dumpling soup), olchaengi guksu (corn flour noodle soup), makguksu (Chuncheon buckwheat noodle soup), dakgalbi (chicken and vegetables stirred in a spicy sauce), and dubu (bean curd made from beans of the Chodang region)

Chungcheong-do

This region's cuisine is known for its light and clean taste.

This region is famous for saengseon guksu (noodle soup made with freshwater fish), hobak gegukji (kimchi made with crab), and sundae (pork casings filled with a mixture of pork blood and other ingredients).

Jeolla-do

This relatively flat rice-growing region is known for its wealth of ingredients ranging from meat and vegetables to seafood.

It is famous for a wide variety of salted and fermented seafood, known collectively as jeotgal, made by using high-quality bay salt. These dishes include jangajji (vegetables pickled in soy sauce), mubap (rice cooked with matchstick slices of Korean white radish), kongnamul japchae (glass noodles stir-fried with bean sprouts), daetongbap (rice and grain cooked in a container made from a bamboo stalk from Damyang), and tteokgalbi (beef rib meat minced, pasted onto the rib bone, marinated in sauce, and grilled).

01

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Gyeongsang-do

Food here is both salty and spicy due to the hot weather.

This region is famous for giant crabs from Yeongdeok; garlic from Uiseong; ginseng from Punggi; and seaweed, including laver and kelp, from Gijang.

It is also famous for sikhye (sweetened rice drink) of Andong, bulgogi (marinated and broiled beef) of Eonyang, gotgam (dried persimmon) of Sangju, bibimbap (rice mixed with vegetables and meat) of Jinju, and gimbap (laver rice rolls) of Chungmu.

04

01. Bibimbap
02. Kimchi
03. Jangdokdae
04. Bulgogi

Jeju-do

This island province's staple is barley and other grains, with side dishes mostly made with seafood.

Local delicacies include hobak galchiguk (squash and hairtail fish soup), dombegogi (sliced boiled pork), omegitteok (small rice cake balls), and gingijuk (ground crab porridge).

Fermented food – the foundation of Korean cuisine

Korean cuisine can be described as "slow food." In particular, kimchi, jeotgal, and jang, the three essential fermented accompaniments to each meal, are high in nutritional value. Korea's fermented foods are the product of the ancestors' endeavors to create healthier and tastier dishes. Experiencing Korea's fermented foods is equivalent to experiencing the spirit, traditions, and history of the nation.

HERITAGE OF

01. Dimly lit by the moonlight along with the help of artificial lights at night, Changdeokgung Palace exudes a mysterious and grand atmosphere.

— HERITAGE OF KOREA

People first settled on the Korean Peninsula thousands of years ago, and thus it brims with both tangible and intangible legacies that have stood the test of time. These legacies are both pathways to understanding the people of the past and keys to unlocking the future. A society's heritage is its cultural and artistic DNA. Koreans have an intrinsic aesthetic sense and a sense of space that shows harmony with and adaptation to nature.

Such aesthetics can best be understood through the Korean heritage items inscribed on the UNESCO list. As of June 2019, 49 such items have been inscribed on the UNESCO list. These include 13 on the World Heritage List, 20 on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, and 16 on the Memory of the World Register. On top of these, Korea is home to several biosphere reserves.

Seoul

Changdeokgung Palace, one of Korea's most iconic legacies known for its atypical aesthetics

Built in the 5th year of King Taejong's reign (1405), the third king of the Joseon Dynasty, Changdeokgung Palace served as a secondary palace while Gyeongbokgung Palace was used as the main palace. It was the country's main political center for the 258 years, from 1610 when Gwanghaegun chose to use it as the main palace to 1868 when King Gojong restored and moved into Gyeongbokgung Palace. Built in perfect harmony with its natural surrounding landscape, it effectively delivers the characteristics of traditional architecture unique to the Joseon Dynasty.

KOREA

Gyeonggi-do

Namhansanseong Fortress, the only preplanned fortress city in the nation's history

Namhansanseong Fortress served as a temporary capital of the Joseon Dynasty, equipped with a comprehensive military defense system inspired by other countries in the Far East. It is a significant heritage item that represents how Korea embraced religious and philosophical diversity while preserving its identity as an independent country.

Gangwon-do

The Danoje Festival of Gangneung, a festive combination of Confucianism, Buddhism, and Shamanism

The fifth day of the fifth month according to the lunar calendar is known as dano. On the day of dano, which comes after the rice planting season of early summer, people wish for a good harvest, a big catch at sea, and the peace and wellbeing of their families. The Danoje Festival of Gangneung is one of the most historic festivals in Korea with the longest tradition. During the festival, confucian rituals, folk games, and shamanistic exorcisms take place. It is a unique, artistic festival that showcases folk religions as well as the traditions of cooperation and harmony in the local community.

02

01. Namhansanseong Fortress is the perfect example of walled town.

02. Dolmens reveal the stone-handling techniques and social characteristics of prehistoric times.

Chungcheong-do

01

The communal weaving of

Hansan mosi (fine white ramie of the Hansan region)

People used to make clothes out of ramie to endure the heat of the summer. Ramie is a traditional summer fabric that demonstrates Koreans' unique sense of aesthetics. Ramie is as white and clear as white jade and is spun with very fine threads as described in the old saying "one pil (31cm in width and 21.6m in length) of mosi can fit into a rice bowl." The finest-quality ramie is called semosi made in the Hansan region.

Jeolla-do

World famous location of dolmens

The Korean Peninsula is home to about 40% of the ancient, giant rock tombs known to exist in the world today. Many of these megalithic constructions are concentrated in Jeolla-do, with the Gochang, Hwasun, and Ganghwa dolmen sites having been inscribed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites. These giant stone sites have great research value as their diverse forms and shapes have been well preserved. They are important cultural assets that inspire our imagination and curiosity about the prehistoric world.

01

02

01. The statue of Sakyamuni Buddha in Seokguram Grotto is a legacy of Silla Buddhist art.

02. Dabotap Pagoda, National Treasure No. 20, is the true embodiment of the aesthetics from the eight-century Unified Silla period.

Gyeongsang-do

Bulguksa Temple and Seokguram Grotto embodying Silla's religious values and artistic spirit

Completed in 774 during the Unified Silla era (668-935), Bulguksa Temple and Seokguram Grotto were the first Korean cultural assets listed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Bulguksa is a beautiful Buddhist temple that displays the craftsmanship and metier of ancient masons. Seokguram is an artificial stone grotto exquisitely constructed from 360 stone slabs, highlighting how Silla artisans excelled in architecture, mathematics, geometry, and the arts.

03

Jeju-do

Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes

Jeju Island was formed 1.8 million years ago from volcanic activity. It is home to rare plants and animals and unique geographical features. The Hallasan Mountain Natural Reserve, the Geomunoreum Lava Tube System, and Seongsan Ilchulbong Peak have all been grouped together and listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site under the name "Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes." This site is recognized for its variety of interesting volcanic landforms and distinctive lava tubes.

The DMZ, an ecological treasure trove seeking UNESCO's designation as a biosphere reserve

The DMZ, an ecological treasure trove: As the Korean War drew to a close in July 1953, the nation was separated into the North and South by the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). This 4-kilometer-wide strip of land has been a no-man's land for more than 60 years and is thus a natural preserve for a wide variety of plant and animal species. It is recognized as a place of academic value to conduct research on ecosystems and is considered the symbol of the aspiration of both Koreas for peaceful reunification.

03. The fortress-shaped Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone forms a dramatic landscape of rocky outcrops created by a volcanic eruption in the sea.

04. You can explore Korea's historical background, culture, and natural beauty at designated points along the DMZ.

04

POP CULTURE

— POP CULTURE, MASS MEDIA AND ART

Recently, the popularity of Korean pop culture and art has grown around the globe. Korean pop music, movies, dance troupes, TV dramas, and sports teams have all earned key positions in the world of global culture. The country has emerged as a cultural powerhouse because of the endeavors and creativity of its actors, directors, and singers. Modern Korean popular culture is characterized by embracing diverse cultures from around the world, fusing them in its own unique way, and producing creations that captivate a global base of fans.

The global phenomenon of Hallyu across Asia and the world can be affirmed in the following four areas.

01

02

01. BTS is considered the leader of next-generation Hallyu around the globe.

02. Along with the Gods: The Last 49 Days is a fantasy film that explores life before and after death, alternating between the past and the present.

ART

MASS MEDIA &

Pop Music

Korean pop songs taking over the world

Korean pop songs, which have been known as “K-pop” since the mid-2000s, have earned a strong following by dedicated fans around the world. Korean teenage idols have dominated Asia’s pop charts with their upbeat rhythms, catchy tunes and lyrics, and stylish dance moves and captivated the eyes and ears of fans in Korea and abroad. K-pop emerged as major cultural content that has contributed to adding diversity to Hallyu and enhancing Korea’s national prestige.

Movies

Korean movies garnering attention for their visual beauty and unique storytelling

Korean movies have been received enthusiasm all over the world, and the industry is rapidly growing in both range and variety. Powered by original stories, spectacular cinematography, and creative scripts, Korean movies have positioned themselves at the forefront of the cultural content landscape. Many acclaimed directors such as Im Kwon-taek, Lee Chang-dong, Bong Jun-ho, and Park Chan-wook have succeeded in connecting with audiences worldwide. This shows the solid foundation that Korean movies have been laying around the world. The Busan International Film Festival and the Jeonju International Film Festival provide audiences with ample opportunities to explore a broader range of Korean films while contributing to promoting Korean films on a global level.

TV Dramas

Winning the hearts of viewers at home and abroad

In the late 1990s, TV dramas made by Korean studios were first exported to mainland China and then quickly spread around the globe. These TV dramas featuring love stories played by famous Korean stars appealed to viewers in many countries. Backed by the success of such TV dramas and miniseries, many actors, both young and established, have risen in popularity.

01. Busan International Film Festival has become one of the most popular film festivals in Asia.

01

02

03

02. Son Heung-min is a South Korean professional footballer playing for the prestigious English Premier League club Tottenham Hotspur.

03. South Korean skeleton racer Yun Sung-bin became the first Asian athlete to win an Olympic sliding medal at the 2018 Winter Olympics in PyeongChang.

Sports

Korea rising as a new sports powerhouse

Korea has hosted a range of international sporting events, including the Summer and Winter Olympics, the FIFA World Cup, and the IAAF World Championships in Athletics. Korea's national teams regularly pick up medals and rank highly across different sports disciplines. This success has been driven by the country's high population of sports enthusiasts and strategic investment in cultivating athletes. The unyielding efforts of Korean athletes striving to push their boundaries inspire people everywhere.

— HISTORY

Korea boasts a long history of 5,000 years. Modern-day Koreans are the descendants of those of many kingdoms, tribal states, and clans that came into being on the Korean Peninsula, flourished, and transformed from ancient times. Through numerous invasions, alliances, and waves of migration, Koreans managed to settle and subsist on this land. It was the perseverance and determination of those ancestors that enabled the advancement of the country's history and culture.

01. Petroglyphs of Cheonjeon-ri, Ulju, are National Treasure No. 147. They depict the lives of people from prehistoric times up to the Silla Dynasty.

02. The Great Gilt-Bronze Incense Burner of Baekje is National Treasure No. 287. It is a masterpiece of art that reflects Baekje's ideology and religious beliefs.

03. This Celadon Prunus Vase with Inlaid Cloud and Crane Design is National Treasure No. 68. It is the epitome of the excellence and sophistication of Goryeo celadon.

Prehistoric Gojoseon (unknown-107 BC)

Artifacts dating back to 700,000 BC have been discovered in and around the Korean Peninsula. The first ancient kingdom on the Peninsula was Gojoseon,

01

established in 2,333 BC. Dangun, the mythical first king of Gojoseon, was the son of Hwanung (son of God) and Ungnyeo, a female bear that stayed in a cave for 100 days to become a human. This myth communicates the concept of "hongik ingan," which means "to broadly benefit humanity." This later became Korea's unofficial founding philosophy upon which society and the education system are based.

Three Kingdoms of Korea (57 BC-668) and North-South States Period (698-926)

The Three Kingdoms period refers to the period of confrontation between Goguryeo (37 BC-668), Baekje (18 BC-660), and Silla (57 BC-935). During this period, Buddhism exerted a dominant impact both culturally and religiously across Manchuria and the Korean Peninsula. In the late 600s, Silla defeated Baekje and Goguryeo, and this led to the beginning of the North and South States Period. Central and local government systems were revamped to more effectively govern the expanded territory and population.

Goryeo (918-1392)

Goryeo was established in 918 by Wang Geon and lasted for 474 years. The name "Korea" comes from Goryeo. Merchants from the Song Dynasty in China (960-1279), the Abbasid Caliphate of ancient Arabia (750-1258), and ancient Southeast Asian kingdoms traded actively with Goryeo at the bustling port of Byeongnando on the western Yellow Sea. Gukjagam, established in 992, is one of the world's oldest universities.

02

03

Joseon (1392-1910)

For 518 years, Joseon was ruled by 27 kings of the royal house of Yi, stretching in a patrilineal line from King Taejo (reigned 1392-1398) to Emperor Sunjong (reigned 1907-1910). Joseon, referring to both the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1897) and the Korean Empire (1897-1910), witnessed great progress in the arts, agriculture, and trade. During the reign of King Sejong (reigned 1418-1450), the world's first rain gauge was developed, and Hangeul, the scientific and beautiful Korean alphabet, was invented.

Japanese Colonial Period (1910-1945) and Independence Movement

Despite Japan's oppressive colonial rule, Koreans continued to fight for their freedom. The Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea was established in China in 1919.

01

02

01. Geunjeongjeon Hall, the main hall of Gyeongbokgung Palace, is National Treasure No. 223. This is where the king heard briefings from his officials, presided over major events, and received foreign envoys.

02. At the opening ceremony of the 2018 Winter Olympics in PyeongChang, North and South Korean athletes marched together under the unified Korean flag.

03. For the April 2018 inter-Korean summit, the North Korean leader crossed into South Korean territory for the first time.

03

Republic of Korea (1945-present)

Soon after national liberation, Korea had to suffer the pain of division and a fratricidal war. However, since that time, the nation has made notable progress in terms of politics, economic development, and social evolution. Korea achieved democratization in the 1980s and astonishing economic development known as “The Miracle on the Han River” from the 1960s through the 1990s. Korea joined the OECD in 1996 and successfully hosted the G20 Summit in 2010. As witnessed in its emergence from an agricultural economy to a manufacturing and industrial economy and an economy based on technological innovation today, as well as transforming from an aid recipient in the 1950s to an aid donor in the 2000s, Korea has made great strides as a leading middle power. In 2018, Korea garnered worldwide acclaim for successfully hosting the 2018 Winter Olympics, an event globally touted as “the Peace Olympics” that best upheld the Olympic values and spirit through the participation of North Korea and the formation of the unified South-North women’s ice hockey team. The inter-Korean summit that took place in 2018 for the first time in 11 years since 2007 laid the foundation for the groundbreaking improvement in inter-Korean relations and the advancement of permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula.

In addition, Korea became the seventh country to join the 30-50 Club after reaching USD 31,149 in GNI per capita in 2018.

⁎ 30-50 Club: Consisting of countries with GDP per capita standing at USD 30,000 or more and a population of over 50 million, such as the US, Germany, UK, Japan, France, and Italy

01

02

SEOUL

CAPITAL CITY

— SEOUL, THE CAPITAL CITY

For at least two millennia, Seoul has served as a capital for various kingdoms on the Korean Peninsula. It first became a capital during the Baekje era (18 BC-660) and was reinstated as the capital in 1394 during the Joseon period. Against this background, Seoul has grown into Korea's capital and largest city. Today, Seoul is the national hub of politics, economy, business, sports, and the arts including the fine arts and performing arts. Seoul is a city where the past and the present coexist, serving as the historic starting point of the nation's modern culture. It boasts stunning cityscapes and vitality. It is full of new discoveries and an exciting vibe.

Jongno, an urban oasis

Jongno is surrounded by mountains on three sides with a stream flowing through its center. It is located near the Fortress Wall of Seoul, which was constructed along the ridges of Bugaksan, Naksan, Namsan, and Inwangsan Mountains. In this district, the past and present and nature and state-of-the-art technology are brought together. Diverse programs are available for visitors to stroll along the stream, hike in the mountains, and enjoy the bustling life of the city.

03

01. Gyeonghoeru Pavilion quietly shows off its subtle charm in perfect harmony with nature.

02. Gwanghwamun Gate is one of the most beautifully built palace gates.

03. When the Naksan section of the Seoul Fortress Trail is lit at night, it creates a breathtaking nightscape filled with a historic vibe.

Cultural heritage reflecting Seoul's past footsteps

Seoul, the heart of the country, is home to Korea's major cultural assets, including many palaces. The five major Joseon palaces of Gyeongbokgung, Changdeokgung, Changgyeonggung, Gyeongungung (now Deoksugung), and Gyeonghuigung serve to connect the city's past and present. Visitors feel as if they have been transported back to the past as they step through the thresholds of these majestic royal residences. As Seoul served as the starting point of Korea's modern era, it also houses a variety of modern cultural heritage items. The city continues to grow and evolve based on reinterpretations of traditions from a modern perspective.

01

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01. Bukchon Hanok Village is a traditional Korean village with 600 years of history.

02. Insa-dong is an enchanting neighborhood with shops that offer a wide variety of traditional Korean items.

03. Gangnam is a posh neighborhood and transportation hub packed with high-rise buildings and high-end boutiques.

04. Cheonggyecheon Stream is a haven for relaxation in downtown Seoul.

04

Urban roads and spatial diversity

Roads are where cherished memories are made during travels. On the road, we encounter new people, new sights, and new experiences. Seoul offers a wide spectrum of such colorful experiences. You can marvel at antiques and artistic craftworks in Insa-dong and walk among century-old houses in the Bukchon Hanok village in tranquility. You can watch local residents relaxing by Cheonggyecheon Stream, which was reinvented into an ecological stream with aquatic plants. Furthermore, Seoul is famous for Daehangno, the vibrant center of the performing arts; Itaewon's Gyeongnidangil, a multi-cultural space with food from all around the world; Myeong-dong, a shopping mecca packed with stores; and Gangnam, where high-tech industries, art, and culture coexist in harmony.

Hongdae, a neighborhood of youth and music

Hongdae is the epicenter of Korea's indie culture and music brimming with an artistic vibe and creative talent. Here, you can check out the underground culture scene, explore distinct and unique works by emerging artists and cartoonists, and see tomorrow's rock stars making music. The wide range of attractions includes flea markets, back alleys with murals and graffiti, art galleries, and dance clubs.

— FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT KOREA

Despite the agony of the tragic Korean War (1950-1953), Koreans looked beyond the ruins and strove forward. In a relatively short period of time, they achieved astounding growth. This was possible because of their hard work, especially that of laborers on the front lines who toiled night and day to rebuild the country and create a better society.

World's 5th

Ease of Doing Business Index

*1st among G20 member countries and 3rd among OECD member countries

The World Bank Group, 2018

World's 1st

Display production

IHS KDIA, 2017

World's 8th

Foreign exchange reserves

The Bank of Korea, 2018

World's 3rd

e-Government Development Index

(UN E-Government Survey)

UNPAN, 2018

World's 6th

Automobile production

Korea Automobile Manufacturers Association, 2017

World's 1st

Commercial 5G service

Ministry of Science and ICT, 2019

World's 1st

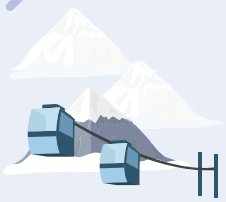
Value of shipbuilding orders

Clarkson, 2018

Official Name	The Republic of Korea (ROK)
Capital City	Seoul
Language	Korean (official script: Hangeul)
President	Moon Jae-in
Political System	Democratic republic with a presidential system
Area	100,364km^2
Population (2019)	51.71 million
Standard Time	9 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time
GDP (2018)	USD 1.62 trillion
Per capita GNI (2018)	USD 31,349
GDP Growth Rate (2018)	2.7%
Currency Unit (February 2019)	Korean Republic won (USD 1 = KRW 1,125)

Local Tourism

Please visit
'www.visitkorea.or.kr'
for further information on
Korea's diverse tourism.



PYEONGCHANG
Seoraksan Mountain

SEOUL
Gyeongbok Palace
N Seoul Tower

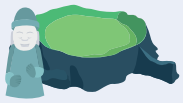
GYEONGJU
Bulguksa Temple
Seokguram Grotto

ANDONG
Hahoe Mask

BUSAN
Gwangandaegyo Bridge

JEONJU
Bibimbap

JEJU
Seongsan Ilchulbong Peak



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